

THE Caledonian

No. 9274. EDINBURGH,

*St CECILIA'S HALL.
Mrs PUPPO's NIGHT.
On TUESDAY the 13th February, will be performed,
A CONCERT OF MUSIC.*

To begin at half past six o'clock.
Tickets (3s. each) to be had at Mrs Steele's shop, and at Signora Corri's, Lady Stair's close, Lawn-market.

WANTED for the RESOLUTION PRIVATEER of Leith,
Captain R. MUDIE Commander,

AN INTERPRETER,

Who is well acquainted with the French, Spanish, and Dutch languages,
but particularly the French and Dutch.

It is required, that the person applying be not only perfect in speaking,
but in reading the two last languages.

The very best encouragement will be given, upon application to
Captain Mudie, or Messrs Martin and Kerr, at Leith; or to Mr Creech,
Edinburgh.

This day is published,

By J. LAVENDER, London, and W. CREECH, Edinburgh,
(Price, 10s. 6d. in boards),

Neatly printed in one volume quarto, on a new letter, and fine paper,
Dedicated, by permission, to his Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL,

THE ARMY AND NAVY

GENTLEMAN'S COMPANION,

Or, a New and Complete TREATISE on the
THEORY and PRACTICE of FENCING.

Displaying the intricacies of SMALL SWORD PLAY; and reducing
the Art to the most easy and familiar principles by regular pro-
gressive lessons. Illustrated by Mathematical Figures, and adorned with
twelve elegant Engravings, after paintings from life, executed in the
most masterly manner, representing every material attitude of the Art.

The whole adapted for the more easy and speedy attaining perfect
knowledge of the Art, with little or no instruction from masters.

By J. MACARTHUR, of the Royal Navy.

In the Critical Review for December 1780, p. 479, the Reviewers
conclude with observing, "Mr Macarthur delivers his instructions in
the plainest and most intelligible manner, and must certainly have
been at great pains in devising the plan of contructing Mathematical
figures for the further illustration of the various Lessons on the pa-
ges. This alone is a considerable improvement in the art, and adds
greatly to the usefulness of the present Treatise, which is also embed-
ded with a variety of Engravings, that must have been executed at
no small expence to the Author."

Government State-Lottery for Ireland,

1781,

Begins drawing the 26th March, and will be conducted in the same
manner as all former English State-Lotteries.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS, LEGAL SHARES, AND CHANCES,
in Varies of Numbers, are Sold and Registered by

WHITE AND MITCHEL,

At their Shop and State-Lottery Office, opposite to the Town-Church,

Edinburgh,

On Account of Mess Richardson and GOODLUCK,

London,

Remarkable for Allowing the most Capital Prizes.

AT their Offices, a very large proportion of capital prizes, in former lotteries, have been sold and shared; particularly, in lottery 1779, No. 48,727, a prize of twenty thousand pounds, was divided amongst fifteen persons; also one prize of £.5000, two of £.2000, four of £.1000, and five of £.500. In lottery 1780, No. 43,641, a prize of ten thousand pounds, besides one of £.5000, two of £.2000, five of £.1000, and eight of £.500.

SCHEME.		
No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
1	L.10,000	L.10,000
2	5,000	10,000
3	2,000	6,000
4	1,000	6,000
10	500	5,000
30	300	3,000
80	50	4,000
200	20	4,000
500	10	51,500
5502 Prizes.	L.101,500	
First drawn ticket for the first five days, L.100 each,	500	
First drawn ticket for the 8th and 13th days, L.500 each,	1000	
The last drawn ticket,	2000	
5498 Blanks		
	L.105,000	

1000 Tickets.

The prizes to be transferable annuities, at 4 per cent. per annum, to commence the 26th March.

All shares sold at the above Office, which is licensed agreeable to act of parliament, will be charged the same prices as at any office in London or elsewhere of equal reputation, and those drawn prizes paid at the current value so soon as drawn.

Scheme of Chances made from Original Tickets.

For ONE GUINEA three numbers will be given, which will entitle

the purchaser to the following advantages, viz.

One thousand pounds, if the first number be drawn a prize of £.10,000

Five hundred pounds, if a prize of 5000

Two hundred pounds, ditto, 2000

One hundred pounds, ditto, 1000

Fifty pounds, ditto, 500

Ten pounds, ditto, 100

Five pounds, ditto, 50

Two pounds, ditto, 20

Fifty pounds, if the second number be drawn any prize above 50

Two hundred pounds, if the third number be drawn any prize above 100

Four pounds, if the three numbers be all drawn prizes of 10

For HALF-A-GUINEA three numbers will be given, intitling to

half the above benefits; and for TWO GUINEAS three numbers, intitling to double the above benefits. To be paid without deduction.

The above chances, it is presumed, will be well worth the attention of every adventurer, each chance having three numbers; that, should one or two of the numbers be unsuccessful, the third may prove fortunate. They contain upwards of one hundred capital prizes more than the common mode of adventuring, are issued from the original tickets, for the whole time of drawing, and include every prize whatever.

In last lottery many were disappointed of shares and chances, by being too late of applying: It is requested, those intending to adventure in this will not lose the opportunity of purchasing early, as, from the number of capital prizes, and not more than half the usual quantity of tickets, they must of consequence, before drawing, become scarce, and advance much in price.

Country correspondents may have their tickets, shares, and chances remitted to them for good hills at sight or a short date.

All letters (post paid) duly answered.



Mercury.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1781.

This day is published.

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS:

Being the entire LIBRARIES of the late ARCHIBALD COELIE
of Inchmarie, and ALEX. WEEDERBURN of St Germaine, Esqrs.
To be sold by AUCTION, at Mr Bell's Shop, first door, Old Custom-
house Stairs, entry to Parliament-Square, on Wednesday the 13th
February instant, and four following evenings, beginning at six o'clock.

As the Books are private property, all are to be sold off; and the ex-
tires will be at the Company's pleasure.

Catalogues to be had at Messrs Gordon and Murray's Shop, Parlia-
ment-square; also at Mr Bell's, the place of sale, where the Books
may be seen: And at both shops, commissions will be executed from
those who cannot attend.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW immediately, or at Whitsunday next,
2000L, and 3000L upon different creditable securities; also,
1300L up personal security; each of them undoubtedly good.
Apply to Mr Hugh Maxwell writer in Edinburgh.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

THE REV. THOMAS KIRKBY, of CATHERICK, in YORKSHIRE, takes
this opportunity of informing the public in general, and his friends
in particular, that he has lately enlarged his house, so as to have room for
Eight instead of Four Young Gentlemen.

Those young gentlemen eat at his own table, and drink tea every evening
with Mrs Kirkby. They attend the public academy during the
school-holiday, and their vacant time is employed in reading such authors
or converting on such subjects, as serve to open the understanding or en-
large the ideas. Such are Learning French, Mr Kirkby generally con-
verses with in that language.—In short, he flatters himself that the most
tender parent or scrupulous guardian may safely entrust him with the
direction of their children, for he not only exerts his utmost endeavours
to promote their advancement in classical, mathematical, and historical
studies, but even a regard to the lesser accomplishments is not neglected;
as a gracious manner of address, a becoming deportment at table, &c. &c.
so that the objection to public schools, on account of the awkwardness
and rusticity of the students, is by this means obviated.

Any application to the Rev. Thomas Kirkby, and not to his brother
Mr John Kirkby, will be duly attended to.

By Order of the Honourable COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

HERE are to be exposed to public view, in the Customhouse,
Leith, on Friday the 16th February 1781, at twelve o'clock
noon, the GOODS following, viz.

30 cwt. fine $\frac{1}{2}$ Black Tea;
52 lbs. coarse $\frac{1}{2}$ Black Tea;

37 gallons Bandy, — and

180 gallon Geneva,

6 Painted Looking Glasses,

12 Painted Paper Snuff-boxes,

1 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,

And 1 Pair Black Silk Mitts,

For Home Consumption.

For Exportation.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUN- CIL of EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, 9th February 1781.
WHEREAS a CHURCH is immediately to
be built in George-Street, in the extended royalty; and a
LABORATORY for the Chemistry class in the College. The artificers
that may hereafter be employed for the following parts of those works,
are requested to lodge their estimates with James Tait, at the Council
Chamber, on or before Monday the 19th inst. viz.

Estimates for the Church of about 33 rods square, 2 feet thick, oval

33 Ditto, ditto, ditto, square work.
2600 Feet, dressed and rippled ashlar, oval form.
650 Feet, broached steps, and plats of stairs.
1150 Feet polished modillion cornice, or portico.
1020 Ditto, plain polished mouldings.
1500 Ditto, dressed cornice, oval form.
2400 Ditto, plain polished work in ashlar, pilasters, &c.
762 Ditto, broached pavement.
2900 Feet, plain dressed work, oval form.
260 Ditto, ditto, square form.
1150 Ditto, broached work, long stones in the upper beds of cornices.
Four columns, 28 feet 4 inches high, including capitals and bases,
diameter 2 feet 10 inches.
Eight plasters.

The whole of the columns, mouldings, steps, and plats of stairs, to
be Craigleath stone; the ashlar Redhall stones, of one foot broad in the
bed, and a header quite through the wall, introduced at every fifth
stone; the ruble to be good durable stone, and to be run at intervals with
hot lime; the walls, for nine feet above the foundation, to be 15 feet
thick, and all above that 3 feet. The plan to be seen at the Council
Chamber.

FOR THE LABORATORY:

About ten rods square work.
250 Feet hewn ribbets, soles and lintels.
340 Ditto hewn corners, skewes and copes.
1500 Ditto, ditto, ditto, pavement.
100 Ditto, perpendicular vents.
The plan also to be seen at the Council Chamber.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

MESS. BIGGAR and CO. lay down CLOTH as soon as the season
permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding
1100 warp, at 3d. per yard. Diaper at 4d. per yard.
1200 and 1300 4d. Damask, 5d.
1400, 4d. Cambriks, 4d.
1500, 5d. Tweding, 4d.
1600, 5d. Long Gawn, 3d.

1700 and above, 6d. All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken in for this field by

John Murray merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

Alexander Gray at the Lapstone, Pleasance.

Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Paupers close, opposite to Mr Crichton's Entry, Canongate.

Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith.

George Norrie merchant, Leith.

Mrs Young, Dalkeith.

Thomas Brook weaver, Musselburgh.

Mess. Biggar and Co. weavers, — at their shop, foot of Stonelaw's close,

Cowgate, — and at the Bleachfield.

SHOP IN THE LAWN MARKET.

TO be SOLD, by private agreement, that LAIGH SHOP in the
new stone tenement, lying between the Old Bank Close and the
chanan's Court, presently occupied by Thomas Heriot.—Mr Heriot
has a lease of this shop for fifteen years from Whitunday 1779, at 7
5s. of rent, with the burden of making all necessary repairs.

Alexander Cunningham writer West Bow, will show the progress, and
conclude a bargain.

HOUSE in East Lothian to LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitunday next, The House, Gar-
den, and Offices of ELPHINSTONE, pleasantly situated in the
parish of Cranston, ten miles distant from Edinburgh, and four
from Dalkeith, with or without furniture, along with the garden and
lawn around the house, and any number of acres of land contiguous
thereto, that may suit a tenant. The house is neatly furnished, most
agreeably situated, and the place would answer well as a villa for any
family, chusing a country seat, within an easy distance of Edinburgh.

For particulars apply to David Wilson at Rosomains of Prestonhall,
who will shew the premises.

HOUSE in East Lothian to LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitunday next, The House, Gar-
den, and Offices of ELPHINSTONE, pleasantly situated in the
parish of Cranston, about nine miles distant to the eastward of Edin-
burgh. The house contains 16 fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and
many other conveniences. The offices consist of coach-houses, stables,
hay-loft, &c. all in good condition. The garden contains about four
acres, inclosed with a high stone wall.—Any person who takes the
house, may be accommodated with what grass he pleases.

Whitchall, Feb. 4. 1781.

The following is extract of a letter from the Honourable Major-General Vaughan, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: Received by the Hornet sloop of war.

Santos, of St. Lucia, December 22, 1780.

I HAVE the honour to inform you Lordship, that the Admiral and myself, having many reports made to us of the ruinous state of the island of St. Vincent, in consequence of the hurricane, and being ever anxious for the recovery of any of his Majesty's possessions, we judged it proper, as the fleet was going to cruise, to see with what foundation these reports were made, and whether any advantage could be taken of their situation? We therefore embarked 300 of the flank corps, and appeared off the island on the 16th, and with them landed the body of Marines, whom I marched four miles up the country, to be able to reconnoitre the enemy's works which, on viewing, I found so perfectly strong and well fortified, both by art and nature, that I am convinced triple our number would have made it a very doubtful undertaking. Upon signifying my opinion to the Admiral, it was agreed that the troops should reembark, which they accordingly did on the 17th, without meeting the least molestation.

Your Lordship may be assured, that on every favourable opportunity no exertions in my power shall be wanting; and I flatter myself that the precautions observed on the present occasion will meet with his Majesty's approbation.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 4. 1781.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. K. B. and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich at St. Lucia, December 22, 1780, received by Captain Edwards, of his Majesty's sloop the Hornet.

In my last dispatches sent by the Anna Theresa packet on the 13th instant, I acquainted their Lordships, that General Vaughan and myself intended to undertake an enterprise which we flattered ourselves might be attended with success.

On the 14th instant we sailed from Gros Islet Bay, in hopes of being able to land the troops on St. Vincent's the next morning; but the currents baffling us, we did make that island till the 15th in the evening, and then at such a distance to windward as not to be discerned by the enemy. We anchored about two in the afternoon in Warravon Bay. All the troops and Marines were landed; and before the day closed, General Vaughan had put the whole in motion, and at their head advanced towards the enemy's citadel.

I could easily perceive, on my approaching the island, and viewing the enemy's works which they had erected upon the mountain that commands Kingstown Bay and that of Warravon, that the whole appeared in perfect repair, with a populous and strong garrison. However, such was the spirit of General Vaughan, that he marched to the foot of the works (having observed every impediment in his way), and reconnoitred them in every part, in hopes to find some place vulnerable, where he might make the attack with a probability of success; but finding they were in every part complete, I concurred with him in opinion, that an attack ought not to be hazarded with the force which he commanded. The troops therefore returned to the beach, and were reembarked, without the enemy's daring to move from their entrenchments.

TRIAL OF LORD GEORGE GORDON.

YESTERDAY being the day appointed for the trial of Lord George Gordon, the Judges took their seats in the Court of King's Bench about eight o'clock. Great precautions were used to keep the Court from being unreasonably crowded; all the avenues to it were locked, and written directions were issued by Lord Mansfield, to the Master of the Crown-office, for the regulation of the proceedings. By this order, which was in the hand-writing of the Chief Justice, the officers of the Court were expressly commanded not to open the gate of the Inn-taver-hall, nor any other of the doors that led to the Court, till eight o'clock, at which time the Court was appointed to sit. At the same time, absolute orders were given, that no money should be taken by the door-keeper, under pain of immediate dismission from their places; and that no person under any pretence should be admitted, till the Judges had taken their seats, and the Court was opened. This order was strictly complied with, and, besides the Counsel, not more than thirty or forty strangers were admitted. Lord Mansfield was strict in the orders which he gave to that the doors after this time, and he ordered one or two young men, who pushed in, to be taken into custody.

The Judges on the trial were, Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Buller. The Counsel for the prosecution were, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Howarth, and Mr. Norton. The Counsel for the prisoner were, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Erskine. Several alterations had been made in the Court, for the better accommodation of the necessary officers, and people concerned in the trial. A box was made on the right hand of the Judge's bench; for the sheriff of Middlesex, and a place on the right hand of the jury's box, for witnesses.

Lord George was brought to the bar by the Lieutenant of the Tower, about nine in the morning. He was dressed in black velvet. His Lordship was perfectly composed and collected in his appearance. He took his place on the right hand of Mr. Erskine, commonly allotted to the Counsel. Mr. Kenyon applied to the Court, and requested to know if their Lordships would indulge the prisoner with leave to sit down? To which Lord Mansfield answered, To be sure, by all means. He was attended by his Grace the Duke of Gordon, Lord William Gordon, and his uncle, Lord Adam Gordon.

The Court now desired that the jury should be called over at the window, to mark the names of such as appeared; Lord Mansfield observed, that this was not to be considered as the regular call, for this point had been litigated in the case of Laroche. After this was done, it was found that six out of seven of the jury were present.

The Jury being now complete, stood as follows:

Thomas Collins, of Berners-street.

Henry Hulting, of Queen Anne-street.

Edward Hulc, of Harley-street.

Edward Popham, New North-street.

Gedaliah Gatefield, of Hackney.

Joseph Pickles, of Hoxton.

Marmaduke Peacock, of Hackney.

Edward Gordon, of Bromley.

Francis Degen, of Hammersmith.

Robert Armitage, of Kensington, and

John Rix, of Whitechapel, Eborum.

Mr. Norton, the youngest counsel for the Crown, opened the indictment in the usual way, reciting the allegation.

The Attorney General then took up the cause, entered into the nature and different kinds of treason, mentioned the repeal of the penalties inflicted by the acts formerly passed against the Roman Catholics, with the mischiefs that ensued last year on the petition presented against the act containing this repeal, of which mischief he considered Lord George Gordon as the author. His Lordship, he said, was the President of the Association. He called, by public advertisement, 20,000 men together, and declared that he would not present the petition without that number; for he was in Parliament, and knew, perhaps, that without violence his ends could not be procured. He ordered them to come with blue cockades, that he might know the extent of his force; he arranged them in divisions; he met them on the ground, and to inspire them with confidence, he told them "to collect what the Scots had done, and what they had gained by their enterprise and firmness"; and that he invited them to no danger which he was not willing to share, and he would support them in their attempts, at the hazard of his life; he would attend them, though he should be hanged on the gallows." He considered the whole of the subsequent outrages as flowing from this cause; for a man who turns loose a wild beast, he considered to be answerable for all the murders that the creature should commit. He then read the advertisement, beginning with the words, "Whereas no Hall in London will hold 40,000 men." And he read it with comments, stating that the invitation of the civil Magistrates was matter of mere mockery. The noble prisoner appeared, or came along with the body to the House of Commons. He had them under his management. They called upon him to know whether they should quit the lobby. He gave them to understand, "That the division would be against them; if they left the place, but they would never do. He reminded them of

the conduct of the Scots; told them that when they fled down the main-houses, Lord Weymouth sent them a message, assuring them that the act should not be repealed; and why should the Scots be better than you? He added, that when his Majesty heard that the Protestants were coming from every place within ten miles of London, he would send his Ministers to assure them that the act should be repealed." All this proved that he had the control, the management of the whole mob.

The learned gentleman then said, he meant to adduce evidence of these facts, and trusted that the jury would find the prisoner guilty of the crimes laid to his charge.

The first evidence called was William Hay. He swore that he saw Lord George Gordon five or six times as President of the Protestant Association, at Coachmaker's-hall, Greenwood's Rooms, the Crown and Rolls, and St. Margaret's Hill. The last time which he saw him, on the 29th of May, at Coachmaker's-hall, he heard him announce to a very numerous assembly, that the associated Protestants amounted to forty thousand in number; that the 2d of June was the day fixed upon to present the petition; that they were to meet in St. George's Fields, in four separated divisions or columns, arrayed or dressed in their best clothes, with blue cockades in their hats, as he himself should wear one, to distinguish them from other people who were Papists, or friends to Papists. He gave orders how these four several bodies should take their ground, and what fields they should assemble in. Some days before that the noble Lord, at the Crown and Rolls, after reading over some preambles and clauses of acts, said that his Majesty, by assenting to the Quebec and the late act, his Counsellors had brought him to that place or situation, in which James the Second was after his abdication. He read his Majesties coronation oath. It was his opinion that his Majesty had made a breach of, or had broken that oath. He observed, that the people of his country did not mind the matter, they spoke out, or spoke their minds freely, and he avowed it to be true. The witness said, that he went to St. George's Fields on the 2d of June; he saw a very great multitude; he never saw so many before with cockades, and banners lettered "Protestant Association," "No Popery, &c." He saw the noble Lord at a distance haranguing the body. He saw the multitude come through Fleet-street. He saw them also the same day at the House of Commons. He went into the lobby, and the principal noise and uproar that he heard was in chiding Lord George Gordon's name. There was such confusion and noise, that he could hardly hear anything. Lord George came out, and told them "to adhere steadfastly to so glorious a cause." He promised to persevere in it himself, and he hoped, although there was very little expectation from the House of Commons, that they would meet with redress from their Sovereign.

On his cross-examination, he said he was a printer, a bankrupt, and printed on his own account. He was not sure, but he thought the prisoner was one night at Greenwood's Rooms. He consulted his notes, and found his Lordship was not present at Greenwood's. The reason why he took notes was, that he had a fore sight of the consequences that would happen, and he went from place to place, and took notes under that persuasion. He did not forget the consequences till the 20th of February, but he took notes from the first hour of his attending there, on the 10th of December. He never attended a public meeting without a motive, and he always made minutes of every thing material. He imparted his fears to a particular friend by letter, it was Mr. Butler of Lincoln's-inn; he did not know what religion he was of, but he heard he was a Roman Catholic.

William Metcalfe swore that he was at Coachmaker's Hall on the day when the time of the meeting at St. George's Fields was settled. He heard Lord George Gordon desire them to meet him in St. George's Fields. He reminded them, that the Scotch had succeeded by their unanimity; and he hoped that they also would be unanimous. He trusted that no one who had signed the petition would be ashamed or afraid to show himself in the cause. That he would not present the petition, or that he would beg leave to decline it, unless he was met by 20,000 men. He recommended to them to come with some marks of distinction, such as a ribbon in their hats, to distinguish from their friends their foes. He would meet them, and would be answerable for such as should be molested. That he wished so well to the cause, that he would go to the gallows for it in it; he knew not the particular expression; and that he would not present the petition of a lukewarm people. The witness was in St. George's Fields; he saw Lord George Gordon come there in his chair; he believed he spoke within compass, when he said there were 30,000 people in the Fields. He said that Lord George spoke to them, but he did not hear him.

On his cross-examination, he said, that he was not sure about the exact expostion of the prisoner relating to his going to the gallows.

John Anstruther, Esq; was at Coachmaker's Hall on the 29th of May, at which time the prisoner acted as President, and told them, that on Friday next he meant to present the petition, but if there was one man less than 20,000, he would not meet them, for without that number he thought it would not have consequence. He recommended to them the example of the Scotch, who by their firmness had carried their point. He recommended temperance and firmness, and concluded with telling them, that he did not mean them to go into any danger that he would not share, for he was ready to go to death or to the gallows for the Protestant cause. He saw Lord George Gordon leaning over a gallery in the House of Commons. He told them, that they had called a mob in the House; that the peace officers had been called in to disperse them, "peaceable petitioners." That no reasons had been given why they wished them to be dispersed, but he believed the peace officers had signed the petition; that some people had mentioned in the House something relating to calling in the military, that he hoped nobody would think of taking a step of that kind, as it would infallibly tend to make great division among his Majesty's subjects—for it was very improper to introduce the military into a free country. He again mentioned the unanimity of the Scotch; and said, that when his Majesty heard that his subjects were flocking up for miles round, would send his Minister to repeal the act. Several calls to Lord George Gordon to know whether he desired them to go away. He replied, "You are the best judges of what you ought to do, but I'll tell you how the matter stands; the House are going to divide upon the question, whether your petition shall be taken into consideration now or upon Tuesday; there are for taking it into consideration now, myself and six or seven others. If it is not taken now, your petition may be lost—To-morrow the House does not sit—Monday is the King's birth-day, and on Tuesday Parliament may be adjourned, prorogued, or dissolved."

The Rev. Mr. Bowes testified to the like purport; adding, that as his Lordship was at the door, the witness saw a gentleman go up to him, who seemed to be persuading his Lordship to return to his seat. As soon as Lord George turned round, and saw who it was, he called out to the people, "This is Sir Michael le Fleming, he has just been speaking for you." He seemed to be remarkably pleased with Sir Michael; he patted or shook his shoulder; his joy seemed to be extravagant—it was childish in his opinion.

Joseph Pearson-door-keeper, and Thomas Baker deposed to similar circumstances.

Sampson Wright, Esq; Sampson Rainsforth, Cha. Jealous, Patrick Manus, David Miles, Mr. Gates, the City Marshal, and William Hyde, deposed to the mob, and the outrage committed by them.

Lord Portchester was called to prove, that the prisoner wore a blue cockade.

John Lucy and Barnard Turner were examined as to the riots, but had never seen him write.

Mr. Metcalfe produced an extract from the Journal of the House of Commons relative to the bill for the indulgence of Popery. General Skeene proved the riots in Scotland.

Mr. Kenyon objected to this evidence as inapplicable to the prisoner, as he had no connection with the insurrection in Edinburgh, if there was one. The Attorney General said, that he had referred to the conduct of the rioters in Scotland, in what he had said 10th at the meeting, and in the lobby of the House, and set it up as an example of imitation to the Association of London. Lord Mansfield read some of the pamphlets alluded to the case, and was of opinion, that the evidence was applicable.

Hugh Scott, Esq; and Robert Grierfon and William McKeith, serjeants to the Duke of Buccleugh, spoke to the same effect.

THE NOBLE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Kenyon opened the prisoner's case, by observing, that it was very much to his disadvantage, that, as the Attorney-General had said, he was going to enter on his defence at a time when the Court and the Jury were fatigued, and their patience exhausted with the tediousness and the toll of the day. The noble prisoner also laboured under another very material disadvantage, which was, in having a Council very little accustomed to criminal process; and who felt his mind very much agitated under the pressure and weight of the business. He trusted, however, that the noble Lord, who was the prisoner, would find in the good sense, candour, and discretion of the Jury, that assistance and support which he should want in his Council. The indictment, he said, stated, that the noble Lord had levied war, by assembling multitudes together, and striking by terror and outrage to compel Parliament to repeal an obnoxious law. The Attorney General, in stating the case, had endeavoured to rouse the passions of the Jury, by descriptions exaggerated, and unfit. It was not proper, he said, to make such an attempt; but he said it was not well done. He had called the multitude an army, and he had dealt in expressions which implied much more than they avowed, of a military nature, and in terms in which he was not founded by the evidence adduced, such as "Marching in array, marshalled in columns, disciplined, carrying Ensigns and Flags, &c." These expressions were calculated to impress on the minds of the Jury an idea that the whole was conducted and undertaken by a military body, whereas, by the plainest evidence, it would be proved that those with whom the prisoner was connected, who went up to the House with their petition, went up in sober, quiet manner, unarmed, unacquainted, and entertained no hostile intentions.

He now reviewed the evidence that had been brought in support of the prosecution, beginning with that of William Hay. The evidence of this witness was exceedingly suspicious. He had acknowledged himself in several instances to be in the wrong, particularly with respect to his having seen Lord George Gordon at Greenwood's rooms. After swearing positively that he had seen him there, he confessed he was in the wrong, and that he had not seen him. He was a man who frequented public places, he could not tell for what reason; but, he constantly went from place to place with the iniquitous intentions of a spy, and he made mistakes of what was done. He too, like the Attorney General, was fond of using military terms. He had *arrayed*, instead of dressing the people in their best clothes, and had placed them in *columns* instead of divisions. He had said, that Lord George had declared, that the King, by assenting to the Quebec and to the late act, was brought into a situation similar to that of James II. after his abdication. This was a truly curious assertion. Could the Jury believe for a moment that a man of sense could utter it? It was a妄想 affection, unsupported, and which he trusted would be disbelieved; for the Jury would consider, that when men came singly to points of such importance, a suspicion is to be inferred. The assertion alluded to was said to have been made in a public room, where hundreds were present, and where hundreds might hear, and yet not one more witness was brought to confirm the evidence. Mr. Metcalfe's evidence proved no material charge against the prisoner. He had heard him say, that he would go to the gallows for the cause at the meeting, but he had not heard the reason for the affection, which was owing to a contrariety of opinion about the legality of more than certain numbers signing and presenting a petition to the House of Commons. This doubt arose from the statute of Charles II. limiting the number, and the question was, whether it was still in force. Mr. Anstruther, in the evidence which he had given, was exceedingly fair and candid. He had heard Lord George recommend temperance to the people, as the best ground of conduct to insure success. Mr. Anstruther, as well as the other witnesses, had been in the lobby of the house, and heard the conversation of Lord George, yet not one but Mr. Bowen had heard him say any thing about main-houses. The Jury would take notice, that all their accusations were advanced by the report of a single witness. Mr. Carter did not mention it. The door-keepers, who were in the lobby, and heard all that was said, did not mention it. In short it was unconfirmed and unsupported. Witnesses had said, that there were other persons in the place beside the Protestant Association. There might be others, and those men were the instigators of the tumult. Lord George Gordon was to be found guilty of crimes which belonged to another. As to all the hearsay stories which Rainsforth and Hyde had told about the riots, they were totally impudent and foreign.

In respect to the protection which had been produced, to show that Lord George had an interest with the multitude, the story of that circumstance would astonish the Jury. Lord George alarmed, and filled with horror and consternation at the scene of devastation which succeeded through the intrigues of villains, desired to have access to his Sovereign for the purpose of assuring his Majesty that the people with whom he had been connected were not the authors of the evils, and that they possessed the purest sentiments of loyalty and respect for the Government and the laws. The Secretary of State would be called to prove, that this was the ground of the application: he was given to understand, "That, in order to deserve well of his Sovereign, he should exert himself on the occasion; and he was desired to go into the city, and do what he could to put a stop to the horrors as a test of his duty." In consequence of this, he went with a civil magistrate, endeavouring, by every conciliating effort, to stop the current of diabolical rage. In the course of his passage, he was applied to, while in the carriage, and desired to sign a paper, which was presented to him, and the person said, "It would contribute to put an end to the outrages." It would have been construed into a bad design if he had refused: he signed it, therefore, with the best of motives, and yet this paper so obtained, and so intended, was now produced against him. He thought there was something exceedingly indirect and unandid in this part of the evidence.

The learned gentleman concluded with appealing to the Jury, trusting that they came there with no prejudices; and that they would hear and decide on the evidence, wisely and deliberately, without partiality or haste; and that whatever faults the noble Lord might have of warmth of temper, enthusiasm, or youthful ardour, they would yet free him from every imputation of hostility to the government of this country.

Mr. Erskine begged to be permitted to reserve what he had to say till after the evidence on their part should be examined, which was granted.

Gentlemen were then called to the support of every assertion in Mr. Kenyon's speech, and in contradiction to every fact alleged for the prosecution. The names of these witnesses were, the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Mr. T. Evans, Lord Viscount Stormont, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Bart. Sir James Lowther, Bart. William Smith, Mrs. Whittingham, Alexander Johnstone, Alexander Fraser, John Humphries, Sampson Hodgkinson, John Robinson, Mrs. Vaud, and Mr. Alderman Pugh.

Mr. Erskine then spoke, and made a most eloquent speech.

The Solicitor-General replied.

Lord Mansfield then summed up the evidence, but declined making any comments; and as soon as he had delivered his charge, left the Court.

The Jury withdrew, and in about twenty minutes returned. Just as they were taking their seats Mr. Erskine fainted away; some time was lost by this accident. The verdict was then pronounced—NOT GUILTY.

The burst of applause that took place on this was very great, and attended by circumstances that made it highly affecting. Lord William Gordon fainted away, and the old faithful servant of Lord George fell into fits.

After the tumult had subsided, Lord George Gordon being refused from the numbers that pressed upon him with their congratulations, came forward and addressed the jury in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, You have done perfectly right in the verdict you have given. I am not the person I was charged to be. I declare to God, that I am as innocent as any one of you, and never designed any thing of treason against my King and Country. Gentleman, it has been a wicked and infamous prosecution."

His Lordship was interrupted by the Jury, who cried out, "Have done, my Lord. It was a nice point."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Berwick, Feb. 9.

"We are just now informed, that the Elizabeth, privateer of this place, has this instant brought in here a Dutch prize, supposed to be very valuable."

Yesterday morning, the news of Lord George Gordon's honourable acquittal arrived here by express. In consequence of this intelligence, the city and suburbs were illuminated in the evening, and a number of bonfires erected, not only in the city, but in different parts of the neighbourhood. The Lord Provost and magistrates, fearful of any disturbance happening, very prudently applied to the commander in chief for a party of dragoons. They were accordingly ordered, and arrived here in the evening. The regiment presently encamped in the Castle, was likewise ordered to be in readiness, in case of any tumult. We are happy, however, for the honour of the metropolis of Scotland to declare, that no irregularity whatever took place during the whole night.

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**THE HAWK PRIVATEER of LEITH,
COMMANDED BY
CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE.**



IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will soon sail on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons burthen, sails fast, and will mount ten or twelve guns, besides swivels, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Sailors and Landmen desirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themselves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his house in Leith, or on board the privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of those brave lads who have formerly sailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately resolve to join his old shipmate, and pursue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A person who can speak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT HOUSE in the Millhill of Musselburgh belonging to and possessed by Mr Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, consisting of ten fire rooms, besides the garret storey, and a kitchen, pantry, and cellar with catacombs, with the garden well stocked with wall-fruit, pigeon-houses, stable, and other conveniences. This house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Esk, and commands a fine tree prospect of the firth of Forth, and adjacent country.

A purchaser may enter into possession immediately, and the price may remain in his hands as long as convenient, on giving proper security.

The house may be seen every forenoon.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THAT SHOP on the north side of the Luckenbooths, possessed by Mr Francis Marshall. Also,

The SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE, and two cellars adjacent thereto, possessed by Messrs. Armour and Hamilton.

And that large and commodious HOUSE in the north-west corner of the Exchange, possessed by Mr Peter Forrester, and cellar entering from the kitchen, in which is a water-pipe.

The premises will be shown by the tenants; and for further particulars apply to William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD.

THE following SUBJECTS, being part of BAILLIE'S LAND, in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalene Chapel, viz.

I. TWO LAIGH SHOPS and HOUSES, presently rented, the one at 10 l. the other at 11 l.

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II. THE FOURTH STOREY of this Land, consisting of a genteel dining room, a very handsome drawing-room, 19 feet square by 13 feet high, three bed-rooms on the same flat; a kitchen, 2 garret rooms with vents, and 2 smaller ones, all entering within the house; a good cellar fitted up with catacombs, and many other conveniences. The dining-room and drawing-room have each a marble chimney-piece, and are otherwise neatly finished in the modern taste. As the proprietor is disposed to part with this lodging at a moderate rate, it will accommodate a large family at no great expence. The house and the two shops are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A large AREA, lying immediately to the north, and entering from the court of the same tenement. Upon a part of it there is now built a good stable of three stalls, and several laigh-houses. This area might suit the purpose of different manufacturers.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain for all or any part of the premises.

N. B. The key of the house to be found at Mr Storart's in the Exchange.

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

THESE are to be SOLD by public roup, in the Council Chamber of this city, on Wednesday the 24th day of February current, at five o'clock afternoon.

The AREA at the foot of the Trunk Close, with building and materials lately conveyed, by decree-arbitral, to the city of Edinburgh. The person preferred to the above area and building is to have right to the lead-pipe, laid for conveying water to the house there.

If the purchaser inclines he will get a feu of that part of the ground which is inclosed with the said area belonging to the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 40 s. Sterling of yearly feu-duty, commencing at the term of Whitsunday 1781, under the servitude that no building whatever is to be erected thereon without the consent of the Governors of the said Hospital.

There is likewise to be exposed to public roup, time and place fore-said, a SET of that AREA lying near the Cowgate-port, as lately possessed by Alexander Gardner Smith and Ferrier, for such number of years as may be agreed upon at the time.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of the City Clerks.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, and sale, within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 24th day of February 1781, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CRAIGNOOK, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands consist of 256 acres, or thereby, whereof there are about 50 acres of good arable and meadow land; the rest is chiefly hilly, and good sheep pasture. The old rent, for many years, was 20 l. 16s. 10d. The present free rent is 25 l. Sterling.

The progress of wrights, articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet; and James MacNamee tenant in Cail near Creetown, will show the lands.

N. B. For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be 4 l. Sterling.

TO BE SOLD,

THESE Lands of MAXTOON, possessed by John Finny tenant thereof, lying within the parish of Maxton, and shire of Roxburgh. The lands consist of 280 acres or thereby, whereof about 196 acres were infiel land before the division of the town and territory of Maxton. —Also, The Temple Lands of LSESUDDEN, possessed by — Fiddes, 20 acres and upwards, lying in the parish of Lessuden, and shire of Roxburgh. —The lands lie near the turnpike-road betwixt Melrose and Jedburgh, are of good quality, and may be much improved. They will be sold together or separately as may suit purchasers.

For rental, titles, and other particulars, apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

FARMS TO LET.

THE Farm of UPPER and LOWER HARTSIDE, lying in the parish of Channikirk, and shire of Berwick, containing betwixt 2600 and 700 acres Scots, and there has been about fifty acres of the b. land inclosed and subdivided within stone dikes, within a few years past; has great advantages for improvement, being near the Channikirk turnpike road, and within six miles of drawkilts for lime. Also, the farm of CHIRCHNESS, in the parish of Innerwick, and shire of East Lothian, containing near 1200 acres English, and having the privilege of tollorage on two extensive commons.

The entry to the above farms to be at Whitsunday next; and any persons intending to take the same, may treat with, or send written proposals to John Hay younger of Hopes, by Haddington, which, if desired, shall be kept private, if not accepted of.

**FOR LONDON,
THE EAST STAR,**

JAMES RITCHIE Master,
Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking

in goods, and will sail with the first convoy, which will be soon.

The ship has neat accommodation for passengers. —The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

**TO OSTEND for LEITH,
The Brig MERCURY,**

About 160 tons burden,
is now taking in goods for Leith, and will sail

first opportunity after the 1st March.

Merchants and others that want goods from thence, will please send their orders for shipping them immediately.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 22d of February current,

The Brigantine JEAN, about

145 tons burden, as she presently lies in the harbour of Holy Island, with her float-boat and whole appurtenances.

The roup to be on board the vessel, at twelve o'clock mid-day. —For particulars, and sight of the inventory, apply to the Master on board the vessel.

At same time and place will be sold by roup or private bargain, a cargo of HARD COALS.

**AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING
IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.**

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known

there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of

the reach of the stench of the butchers' shambles, so intolerable to the

neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over

the adjacent fields, over the firth of Forth, and almost over the whole

coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it

is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal,

and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that ele-

gant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentle-

men of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the

High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post-

Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c.

than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. —Be-

sides these local advantages, the feus of this Square will be free of

the laird's, minister's stipend, seat on trade, import on liquors, and of the mo-

ny other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of

Edinburgh are subject. There is plenty of good water in the ground, to

be had at a small expence; and all the feus are to be taken bound

to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz.

Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO TO BE FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the

lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royalty,

and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These

areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cel-

lars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings

are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer,

the proprietor, at his house first floor Gavinloch's land, head of Lucken-

booths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every

other particular relative to the premises.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

HOUSES in Nicolson's PARK to be SOLD,

And the Upset Price LOWERED.

THAT on Monday the 24th day of February last, there will be ex-

posed to public voluntary roup and sale, within the British Coffeeshoe,

Edinburgh, b. twixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THREE FLATS or STOREYS of a NEW TENEMENT in Nicol-

son-Park, being the first flat above the ground-storey, with the two oth-

er flats immediately above the same, and garrets. Each of the

lodgings contains three rooms and kitchen, and has a garret room in

the top-storey; a convenient cellar under ground; with the benefit of a

pump-well, and a back area in common for bleaching clothes.

The houses will be shown by Mrs Brodie, Mrs Foy, and Mrs Tenant,

the present possessors.

The said subjects will either be sold together or separately, as pur-

chasers incline; and for other particulars, apply to William Scott Soli-

itor at Law, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear,

with the articles of roup, and conclude a private bargain with

such as may intend purchasing betwixt and the day of roup.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE of an ESTATE in Argyleshire,

INCLUDING

The celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffeeshoe, Edin-

burgh, on Monday the 24th day of February 1781, betwixt the hours of

five and six o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATES of ULVA and ORMAIG, compre-

hending, among others, the celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA, and a con-

siderable tract of country along the sea-coast, being very extensive and

improvable, having all the materials for that purpose on the estate, and

water carriage.

The sea-coast of this estate abounds in fish of all kinds, and the mairs

are stored with a variety of game.

The yearly free rent, after deduction

of minister's stipend, and a small feu-duty, payable to the Duke of

Argyle, the superior, is 478 l. sterling, exclusive of the produce of the

kel-flours presently enjoyed by the tenants, which yield annually about

50 tons of that valuable commodity, and may of itself much increase

the rental upon proper leases; the whole lands being just now out of

lease, except the farm of Laggan Ulva, rented at 13 l. 6s. 8d. Sterling.

In order to encourage purchasers, the whole subjects are to be ex-

posed at 9600 l. sterling, being only about 20 years purchase of the pre-

sent rent of this very improvable estate.

The articles of roup and progress of wrights, with a judicial rental, are

to be seen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet,

Edinburgh; and copies of the rental with John Macneill writer in Inver-

ness; to either of whom application may be made for further particu-

lars, or a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeeshoe, Edinburgh, upon